

H. Res. 588

In the House of Representatives, U. S.,

October 9, 2007.

Whereas, Martha Coffin Wright, sister of Lucretia Coffin Mott, was one of five organizers of the First Woman's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848;

Whereas from this convention came the "Declaration of Sentiments", an appeal for basic rights for women, modeled on the Declaration of Independence;

Whereas when Martha Wright helped to plan the Seneca Falls Convention, she was six months pregnant with her seventh child, epitomizing the personal strength and dedication of the participants of the women's rights movement;

Whereas the sites associated with the First Woman's Rights Convention are preserved in the Women's Rights National Historic Park in Seneca Falls, New York;

Whereas after the Seneca Falls Convention, Martha Wright participated in many State and national women's rights conventions in various capacities, often serving as president;

Whereas during the antebellum years, Martha Wright was active in the abolition movement, attended the founding meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadel-

phia in 1833, and later presided over numerous anti-slavery meetings;

Whereas Martha Wright's home in Auburn, New York, was part of the Underground Railroad; and

Whereas slavery was abolished in 1865 with the ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment, and women's suffrage was achieved in 1920 with the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives—

(1) recognizes the 200th birthday of Martha Coffin Wright;

(2) recognizes the induction of Martha Coffin Wright into the National Women's Hall of Fame; and

(3) honors the accomplishments of Martha Coffin Wright in her fight for equal rights for all Americans.

Attest:

Clerk.